

Appendix 1: Step I Data Sources

Individual Databases:

As mentioned previously, internet resources are available that accumulate information from many of the Step I lists into a single site. These sites may make a Step I evaluation easier for QCAT users. Detailed information on how to access each of these sites and obtain data that can be used in a QCAT evaluation can be found later in this appendix. The two sites of potential interest to QCAT users are:

1. The IUE-CWA, the Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America's and the BlueGreen Alliance (BGA)'s Chemical and Hazard Alternatives Toolbox, [ChemHAT](#).
2. Healthy Building Network's [Pharos Database](#)'s Chemical and Material Library.

Users should check when the information on these websites was last updated. Any site that is several years out-of-date should be used with caution. However, if a chemical was identified as a problem in one of the lists included in these sites, the chemical should be avoided and removed as a potential safer alternative.

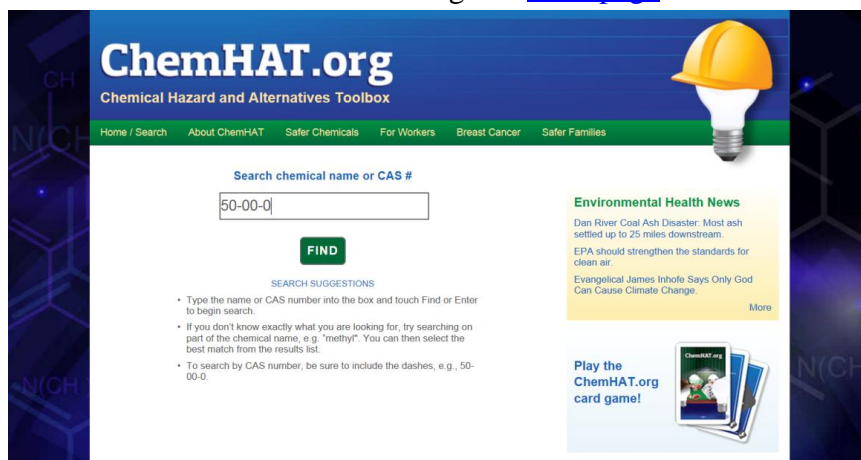
Please note:

These appendices are updated frequently and may be outdated. Updated versions are available on the QCAT website at

www.ecy.wa.gov/GreenChemistry/QCAT.html. Go to the website and check the dates to make sure you are using the most current version.

ChemHAT (Chemical and Hazard Alternatives Toolbox):

ChemHAT is a free site created by the Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America and the BlueGreen Alliance (BGA). ChemHAT provides recommendations and identifies concerns for specific chemicals within its database. However, the data used for these recommendations are most of the same lists used in a Step I QCAT assessment. As ChemHAT is freely available to all users, it is a great source of authoritative lists and saves the assessor considerable time by providing most of the lists in one locate. Assessors can access ChemHAT through its [main page](#):



Updated: July 20, 2016

The assessor can enter either the chemical name or the CAS number for the chemical of interest. The formaldehyde CAS number, 50-00-0, is used to demonstrate the availability of information within ChemHAT. Once the assessor clicks on the 'Find' button, the following page appears:

ChemHAT.org
Chemical Hazard and Alternatives Toolbox

Home / Search About ChemHAT Safer Chemicals For Workers Breast Cancer Safer Families

Formaldehyde
CAS: 50-00-0

How can this chemical affect my health?

Stronger effect / evidence ... Weaker effect / evidence

■ **Acute (Short Term) Effects** [How do we know?](#)

- Toxic to Humans & Animals** – Can be fatal on contact, ingestion or inhalation for humans and other mammals.
- Irritates the Eyes** – Can cause irritation or serious damage to the eye.
- Irritates the Skin** – Can cause irritation or serious damage to the skin.

■ **Chronic (Long Term) Effects** [How do we know?](#)

ChemHAT displays information on how the chemical can affect health. In the above screen capture, acute and chronic concerns are identified. If the assessor clicks on the blue highlighted information 'How do we know' in the Acute (Short Term) Effects category (red arrow above), the following information appears:

X

^

Data sources:

Direct Hazard » Toxic to Humans & Animals

These sources refer directly to this chemical:

R25 - Toxic if Swallowed
Substances with EU Risk & Safety Phrases (Commission Directive 67-548-EEC)
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

R24 - Toxic in Contact with Skin
Substances with EU Risk & Safety Phrases (Commission Directive 67-548-EEC)
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

R23 - Toxic by Inhalation (gas, vapour, dust/mist)
Substances with EU Risk & Safety Phrases (Commission Directive 67-548-EEC)
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

H301 - Toxic if swallowed
Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Annex 6 Table 3-1 - GHS Hazard code criteria
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin
Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Annex 6 Table 3-1 - GHS Hazard code criteria
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

H331 - Toxic if inhaled
Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Annex 6 Table 3-1 - GHS Hazard code criteria
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

The above list shows just some of the information available. More data are available than shown.

The sources identified above are Step I data sources and the data would be used to help identify the level of acute toxicity concerns associated with formaldehyde. This window can be closed by clicking on the 'X' in the upper right corner.

Similar data are available for chronic concerns associated with formaldehyde:

Data sources:
Direct Hazard » Cancer

These sources refer directly to this chemical:

R40 - Limited Evidence of Carcinogenic Effects
Substances with EU Risk & Safety Phrases (Commission Directive 67-548-EEC)
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Annex 6 Table 3-1 - GHS Hazard code criteria
European Union / European Commission (EU EC)

Carcinogen Group 4 - Non-genotoxic carcinogen with low risk under MAK/BAT levels
List of Substances with MAK & BAT Values & Categories
MAK Commission of Germany (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft)

(1986) Group B1 - Probable human Carcinogen
Integrated Risk Information System Database (IRIS)
US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

Group 1 - Agent is Carcinogenic to humans
Monographs On the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organization (IARC)

Carcinogen
Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity - California Proposition 65 - Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act Of 1986
California Environmental Protection Agency (CA EPA)

Known to be a human Carcinogen
Report on Carcinogens
US Department of Health & Human Services - National Institutes of Health (US NIH)

This data indicates formaldehyde is a carcinogen and the specific data results can be used in QCAT to identify a level of concern. By using this single source, however, assessors can obtain carcinogenicity data from multiple authoritative sources without the need to visit each source individually.


If the assessor scrolls further down the initial results page for formaldehyde, the following information appears and data are available on formaldehyde's aquatic toxicity (red arrow):

How does this chemical impact the environment? [How do we know?](#)

	Immediate Harm to Aquatic Ecosystems – A single exposure may result in severe biological harm or death to fish or other aquatic organisms.		Bioaccumulative – Accumulates in organisms, concentrating as it moves up the food chain.
	Persistent – Does not break down readily from natural processes.		

Updated: July 20, 2016

By clicking on the 'How do we know' link, the following window appears:



Data sources:

Direct Hazard » Immediate Harm to Aquatic Ecosystems

These sources refer directly to this chemical:


Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 1 [H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life]
GHS Classification and Labelling for Toxic Chemicals
Republic of Korea - National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER)

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - Category 2
GHS Classifications
Government of Japan

Information from ChemHAT can be used to assign a level of concern. For example, based upon the information displayed for formaldehyde, it would receive a Grade F based upon the high degree of carcinogenicity. Assessors should make the effort, however, to fill in as many of the hazard endpoints as possible. Although ChemHAT contains most of the Step I authoritative sources, it may not contain all and some of the other, more complete sources listed below may also be reviewed.

Healthy Building Network's Pharos Database:

Pharos is a subscription site and may not be available to all users. Costs for access, however, are reasonable and access to the information in Pharos might justify the expense. Although Pharos was created primarily to improve the quality of building products, the data in its Chemical and Material Library is useful to QCAT users. Pharos also has the added benefit of being constantly reviewed and updated so the data are maintained and kept current. Users login to Pharos through its [main page](#):

Login

Pharos Project

Username or Email:

Password:

☐ Remember me

Login

[Forgot Password?](#)
[Need to Register?](#)

Follow Us

Signal news & notes

Facebook

Twitter

Contact Us

Support

Terms of Service

Privacy Policy

About Us

Healthy Building Network

Staff & Board

Financials

Resources

Research & Reports

Building Product Library

Chemical and Material Library

Support

Subscribe

Donate

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Updated: July 20, 2016

Once the assessor logs in and accesses the site, the following page appears:

Pharos Building Products Chemicals and Materials Certifications CompAIR **Dashboard** Logout

Dashboard for alex.stone

New on The Signal Blog

The Vinyl Industry Strikes Back

Jim Vallette - April 29, 2016

The Vinyl Institute, a trade association of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) manufacturers, this month launched a blog site, called Vinyl Verified, which embodies the spirit of this year's presidential campaign. The industry website launched with a suite of posts that try to discredit transparency and disclosure tools, many that the modern green building movement hold dear. "Vinyl Verified" revels in polemics. It shouts to cloud reality. It claims a mission of "confrontatio..."

Search By Product Manufacturer

Any company ▼

Find Products

Search By Product Category

Any category ▼

Find Products

My Projects

No active projects.

Welcome back! Manage Your Subscription

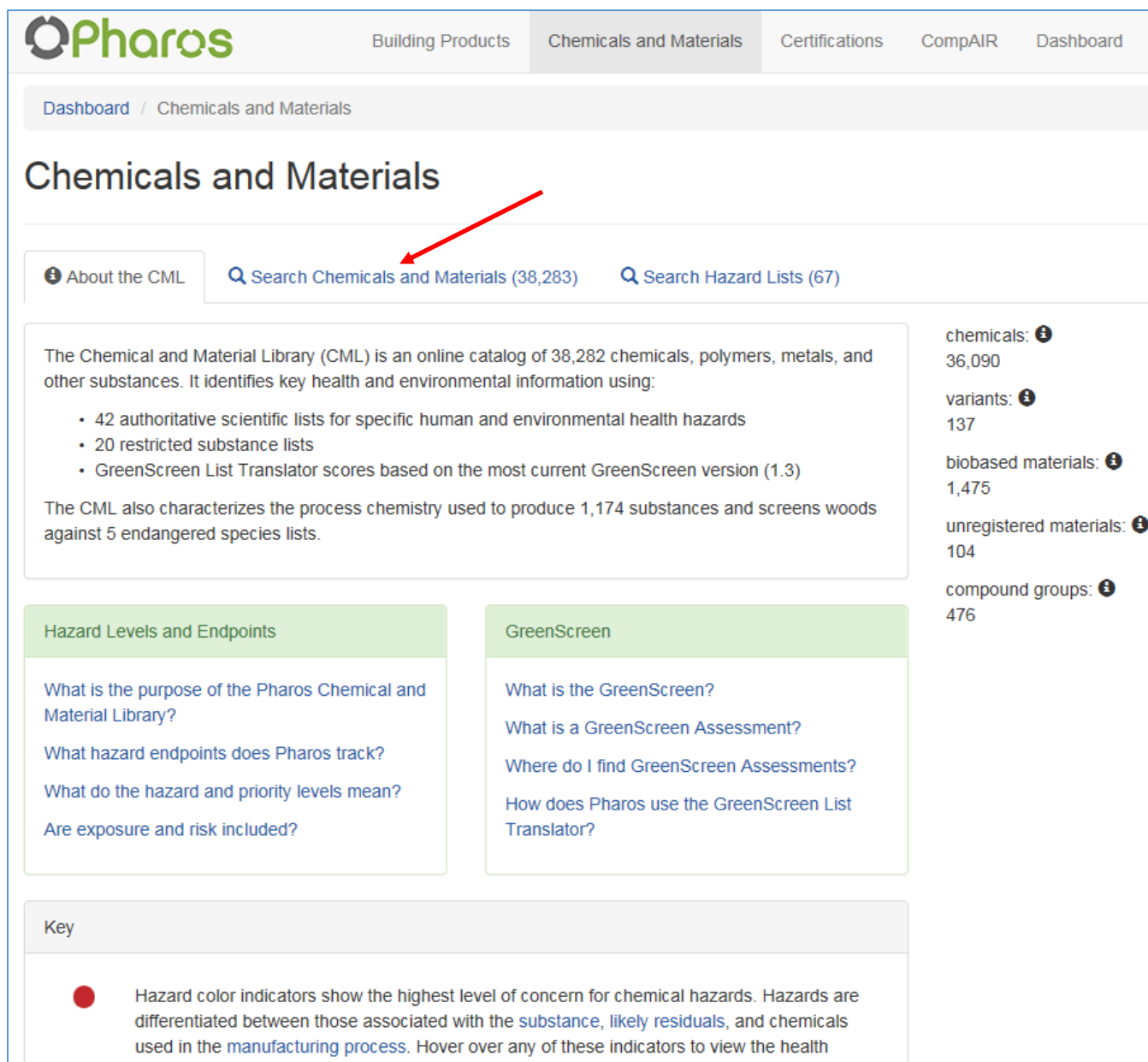
New! CompAIR Volatile Ingredients Calculator

Free to all registered Pharos users, the **CompAIR** volatile ingredients calculator helps users identify building products that release less chemicals into the air.

User Profile

+ Add a Project

Each user has his or her own 'Dashboard', the contents of which might change as HBN posts news and other information for all Pharos users. Clicking on 'Chemicals and Materials' along the top (red arrow), takes you to the following page:



The screenshot shows the Pharos website's 'Chemicals and Materials' dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Building Products', 'Chemicals and Materials' (which is highlighted), 'Certifications', 'CompAIR', and 'Dashboard'. Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials'. The main heading is 'Chemicals and Materials'. A red arrow points to the 'Search Chemicals and Materials (38,283)' link, which is part of a search bar area that also includes 'About the CML' and 'Search Hazard Lists (67)'. The central content area describes the Chemical and Material Library (CML) as an online catalog of 38,282 chemicals, polymers, metals, and other substances. It lists key features: 42 authoritative scientific lists for specific human and environmental health hazards, 20 restricted substance lists, and GreenScreen List Translator scores based on the most current GreenScreen version (1.3). It also mentions that the CML characterizes the process chemistry used to produce 1,174 substances and screens woods against 5 endangered species lists. To the right of this central text, there are statistics: chemicals: 36,090; variants: 137; biobased materials: 1,475; unregistered materials: 104; and compound groups: 476. Below the central text, there are two columns of links. The left column, titled 'Hazard Levels and Endpoints', includes links for 'What is the purpose of the Pharos Chemical and Material Library?', 'What hazard endpoints does Pharos track?', 'What do the hazard and priority levels mean?', and 'Are exposure and risk included?'. The right column, titled 'GreenScreen', includes links for 'What is the GreenScreen?', 'What is a GreenScreen Assessment?', 'Where do I find GreenScreen Assessments?', and 'How does Pharos use the GreenScreen List Translator?'. At the bottom, there's a 'Key' section with a red circle icon and text explaining that hazard color indicators show the highest level of concern for chemical hazards, differentiated by substance, likely residuals, and chemicals used in the manufacturing process.

Pharos

Building Products Chemicals and Materials Certifications CompAIR Dashboard

Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials

Chemicals and Materials

[About the CML](#) [Search Chemicals and Materials \(38,283\)](#) [Search Hazard Lists \(67\)](#)

The Chemical and Material Library (CML) is an online catalog of 38,282 chemicals, polymers, metals, and other substances. It identifies key health and environmental information using:

- 42 authoritative scientific lists for specific human and environmental health hazards
- 20 restricted substance lists
- GreenScreen List Translator scores based on the most current GreenScreen version (1.3)

The CML also characterizes the process chemistry used to produce 1,174 substances and screens woods against 5 endangered species lists.

chemicals: 36,090

variants: 137

biobased materials: 1,475

unregistered materials: 104

compound groups: 476

Hazard Levels and Endpoints

[What is the purpose of the Pharos Chemical and Material Library?](#)

[What hazard endpoints does Pharos track?](#)

[What do the hazard and priority levels mean?](#)

[Are exposure and risk included?](#)

GreenScreen


[What is the GreenScreen?](#)

[What is a GreenScreen Assessment?](#)

[Where do I find GreenScreen Assessments?](#)


[How does Pharos use the GreenScreen List Translator?](#)

Key

 Hazard color indicators show the highest level of concern for chemical hazards. Hazards are differentiated between those associated with the [substance](#), [likely residuals](#), and chemicals used in the [manufacturing process](#). Hover over any of these indicators to view the health

More information is found on the page. The goal, however, is to search for a specific chemical of interest. Clicking on the 'Search Chemicals and Materials' (red arrow) leads you to the following page:

Updated: July 20, 2016



Building ProductsChemicals and MaterialsCertificationsCompAIRDashboardLogout

Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials

Chemicals and Materials

[About the CML](#)[Search Hazard Lists \(67\)](#)

Showing 1 - 100 of 38,283 results

CAS RN	Material Name	Hazard			GreenScreen
		Substance	Residual	Manufacturing	
81972-48-7	_[2,6-Bis(1-methylethyl) phenyl]_[[[[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl] carbonimidoyl]amino]poly [nitrilomethanetetraylnitril o[2,4,6-tris (1-methylethyl)-1,3-phenylene	●			LT-UNK
193159-06-7	_[3-(1-oxoprop-2-enyl)l-1-oxypropyl] dimethoxysilyloxy-_[3(1-oxoprop-2- enyl)-1-oxypropyl]dimethoxysilyl poly (dimethylsiloxane)	●			LT-UNK
874299-53-3	_-4-(Hydroxy-kO)-3,8-bis2-(hydroxy- kO)-5-nitrophenylazo-kN1- 7-(phenylamino-kN)-2- naphthalenesulfonato(5-) bis3-(hydroxy-kO)-4-2-(hydroxy-kO) -1-naphthalenylazo-kN1-7-nitro-1- naphthalenesulfonato(3-)dichromate (5-), disodium trihydrogen	●			LT-P1
67375-30-8	-CYPERMETHRIN	●			LT-P1

Search term

Type
Any type

Used in Product Category
Any category

☐ Has a full GreenScreen assessment

Restricted lists include
Add


Restricted lists do not include
Add

☒ Include residuals in selected filters above

Apply Filters

All chemicals in the library are available and the user must now narrow the focus to the chemical of interest. Using formaldehyde as an example again, type the CAS Number '50-00-0' in the box labeled 'Search term' (red arrow). The following information appears:

Updated: July 20, 2016



Building ProductsChemicals and MaterialsCertificationsCompAIRDashboardLogout

Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials

Chemicals and Materials

[About the CML](#)

Showing 1 - 7 of 7 results

CAS RN	Material Name	Hazard			GreenScreen
		Substance	Residual	Manufacturing	
71550-00-0	Chromate(1-), bis[3-[(5,8-dichloro-1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-4-hydroxybenzenesulfonamidato (2-)], sodium	●			LT-UNK
84650-00-0	Coffee, Coffea arabica, ext				
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	●	●	●	LT-1
(compound group)	Formaldehyde based binders	●	●	●	
(compound group)	Formaldehyde compounds	●		●	
50-00-0 (variant)	Formol	●	●	●	LT-1
13150-00-0	n-Alcohol(C12-C18)ethersulfates (2-3 EO)	●			LT-P1

Search term

Type

Any type

Used in Product Category

Any category

☐ Has a full GreenScreen assessment

Restricted lists include

+ Add

Restricted lists do not include

+ Add

☒ Include residuals in selected filters above

Apply Filters

Pharos lists all entries containing '50-00-0.' Clicking on 'Formaldehyde' with the correct CAS (red arrow) causes the following to appear:

Updated: July 20, 2016

We are not quite there yet but close. Remember that Pharos was actually designed to help the building industry choose safer alternatives. The Hazard library is just one of the services Pharos provides. If, however, you click on the tab 'Hazards' above (red arrow), you'll get to the data you want:

Updated: July 20, 2016

The screenshot displays the Pharos web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Pharos logo and links for Building Products, Chemicals and Materials, Certifications, CompAIR, Dashboard, and Logout. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials / [50-00-0] FORMALDEHYDE. The main heading is [50-00-0] FORMALDEHYDE. A horizontal menu contains tabs for General Information (selected), Hazards, Compound Groups, Process Chemistry Research, GreenScreen, and C2C. Below the menu, there is a section titled 'Direct Hazards:' followed by a list of hazard endpoints. Each endpoint is represented by a colored button (red for higher concern, orange for lower concern), a GreenScreen logo, a chemical structure icon, a text description, and a count of additional sources in a grey circle. The endpoints listed are: CANCER (red button, +13 sources), DEVELOPMENTAL (orange button), GENE MUTATION (orange button, +2 sources), RESPIRATORY (orange button, +3 sources), MAMMALIAN (orange button, +17 sources), and EYE IRRITATION (orange button). The '+13' for Cancer is circled in red.

Hazard Endpoint	Source / Description	Additional Sources
CANCER	IARC - Group 1 - Agent is Carcinogenic to humans	+13
DEVELOPMENTAL	MAK - Pregnancy Risk Group C	
GENE MUTATION	EU - GHS (H-Statements) - H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects	+2
RESPIRATORY	CHE - Toxicant Database - Asthma - allergen, sensitizer - good evidence	+3
MAMMALIAN	US EPA - EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances - Extremely Hazardous Substances	+17
EYE IRRITATION	Japan - GHS - Serious eye damage / eye irritation - Category 2A	

The above is just some of the information found in the database. Pharos is a certified GreenScreen ListTranslator® and the colors shown agree with the level of concern identified in GreenScreen® and used in QCAT. Therefore any hazard endpoint in red is likely to be a higher level of concern than those in orange. Pharos lists one source for each endpoint and identifies additional sources available. The '+13' after 'Cancer' (circled in red) indicates there are an additional 13 authoritative sources that reviewed and provided an opinion on cancer. This information is accessed by clicking on the '+13' and the following appears:

Updated: July 20, 2016

Pharos

Building Products Chemicals and Materials Certifications CompAIR Dashboard Logout


Dashboard / Chemicals and Materials / [50-00-0] FORMALDEHYDE














[50-00-0] FORMALDEHYDE

General Information **Hazards** Compound Groups Process Chemistry Research GreenScreen C2C

* Variants

Direct Hazards:


CANCER  IARC - Group 1 - Agent is Carcinogenic to humans + 13

-  EU - R-phrases - R40 - Limited Evidence of Carcinogenic Effects
-  EU - GHS (H-Statements) - H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
-  MAK - Carcinogen Group 4 - Non-genotoxic carcinogen with low risk under MAK/BAT levels
-  US EPA - IRIS Carcinogens - (1986) Group B1 - Probable human Carcinogen
-  CA EPA - Prop 65 - Carcinogen
-  US NIH - Report on Carcinogens - Known to be a human Carcinogen
-  US CDC - Occupational Carcinogens - Occupational Carcinogen
-  Korea - GHS - Carcinogenicity - Category 1 [H350 - May cause cancer]
-  EU - Annex VI CMRs - Carcinogen Category 2 - Suspected human Carcinogen
-  Japan - GHS - Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
-  US EPA - PPT Chemical Action Plans - Known human carcinogen - TSCA Criteria met
-  EU - GHS (H-Statements) - H350 - May cause cancer
-  EU - Annex VI CMRs - Carcinogen Category 1B - Presumed Carcinogen based on animal evidence

Pharos includes information on several hazard criteria. However, the only one pertinent to a Step I QCAT formaldehyde assessment is ‘CANCER’ as indicated by the red color. Note the colors used in Pharos align with the color-coding used in QCAT and GS[®]. Pharos indicates that formaldehyde is a ‘Group 1: Agent is carcinogenic to humans’ as identified by IARC. This indicates formaldehyde is an ‘LT-1’ for ListTranslator category 1, which is equivalent to a GS[®] Benchmark 1 or QCAT Grade F.

If you want more information on each source or are not sure what ‘IARC’ stands for, you may click on the entry, which takes you to the following:

Updated: July 20, 2016

Building ProductsChemicals and MaterialsCertificationsCompAIRDashboardLogout


Dashboard / Hazard Lists / IARC


IARC


Monographs On the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

Abbreviation: IARC

Agency: [International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organization \(IARC\)](#)

 General Information

 [Specific Health or Ecosystem Hazards](#)

 [Materials Listed \(871\)](#)

Description:

The **IARC Monographs** identify environmental factors that can increase the risk of human cancer. These include chemicals, complex mixtures, occupational exposures, physical and biological agents, and lifestyle factors. National health agencies use this information as scientific support for their actions to prevent exposure to potential carcinogens.

Interdisciplinary working groups of expert scientists review the published studies and evaluate the weight of the evidence that an agent can increase the risk of cancer. The principles, procedures, and scientific criteria that guide the evaluations are described in the Preamble to the IARC Monographs. The working group assign a rating to the agent that indicates the weight of the evidence for causation of cancer.

Since 1971, more than 900 agents have been evaluated, of which approximately 400 have been identified as carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic to humans

The International Agency for Research on Cancer was established in May, 1965, through a resolution of the XVIIIth World Health Assembly, as an extension of the World Health Organization. As a WHO Agency, IARC follows the general governing rules of the UN family. Its research programme is regularly reviewed by a Scientific Council. The Scientific Council consists of highly qualified scientists, selected on the basis of their technical competence in cancer research and allied fields. Members of the Scientific Council are appointed as experts and not as representatives of Participating States.

Published: 2016-03-10

Website: monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/index.php

Last updated: 2016-03-11

Pharos indicates that IARC stands for the ‘International Agency for Research on Cancer by the World Health Organization as represented by their publications ‘Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans.’ If interested, you may also go directly to the IARC site by clicking on the link next to ‘Website:’. For example, clicking on this link takes you to the following:

International Agency for Research on Cancer
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans
English | Français
RSS

World Health Organization

NEWS
MEETINGS
CLASSIFICATIONS
PUBLICATIONS
PREAMBLE
STAFF

You are here: Home / Classifications / List of Classifications

CLASSIFICATIONS
List of Classifications
Volumes 1-115
Alphabetical order
CAS® Registry Number order
Cancer site

AGENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE IARC MONOGRAPHS, VOLUMES 1–115

Group 1	<i>Carcinogenic to humans</i>	118 agents
Group 2A	<i>Probably carcinogenic to humans</i>	79
Group 2B	<i>Possibly carcinogenic to humans</i>	290
Group 3	<i>Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans</i>	501
Group 4	<i>Probably not carcinogenic to humans</i>	1

For definitions of these groups, please see the [Preamble](#).

It is strongly recommended to consult the complete *Monographs* on these agents, the publication date, and the list of studies considered. Significant new information might support a different classification.

For agents that have not been classified, no determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety should be inferred.

- List of classifications, Volumes 1-115 (*embedded spreadsheet*)
- List of classifications by cancer site (*PDF file*)
- French version of the List of classifications by cancer site, as hosted by Centre Léon Bérard

See [Preventable Exposures Associated With Human Cancers](#) (Cogliano *et al.*, 2011)

Although care was taken in preparing these lists, mistakes may be present. If you find an error, please notify us at imo@iarc.fr.

Last update: 22 February 2016

Pharos does an excellent job providing information on each source and what the source's determination means. This information can be easily used by tools such as QCAT and GS to conduct a CHA.

All information available in Pharos on the cancer hazard endpoint is shown. Some information pertinent to a QCAT assessment includes:

1. Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (IARC)
2. Known to be a human carcinogen (NTP RoC)
3. Group B1 using 1986 Guidelines (IRIS)
4. Carcinogenic (Prop 65)
5. Carcinogen (OSHA)
6. GHS Carcinogenicity Category 1, H350 May cause cancer (Korea NIER)
7. GHS Carcinogenicity Category 1A (Japan METI/MOE)
8. Known human carcinogen (US EPA)

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This data can be used to identify the level of concern for carcinogenicity. According to the information in [Appendix 8](#), this information causes cancer and needs to be assigned a level of 'H.' The QCAT user should note this information in the assessment for formaldehyde and indicate where the information was obtained, i.e., the Pharos database accessed on a specific date.

Note that Pharos includes data from sources used in the GS[®] but not in QCAT. This information is meaningful to its target audience, i.e., suppliers of building materials. Although it is tempting to include this information in a QCAT assessment, it is beyond the QCAT's scope and should be reserved for a GS[®] assessment.